

## The Chicago Eagle

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SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

## THE NOBLE HARVESTER TRUST.

The United States of America shuts its eyes to the Harvester Trust, and allows it to shuffle around and make "voluntary separations" within itself to keep out of the toils of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Poorer corporations that try this "voluntary separation" humbug are jailed, indicted, prosecuted, fined and put out of business.

The Harvester Trust is too rich to apply vulgar methods to. Net sales of \$136,000,000, the largest on record, constitute the showing made during 1913 by the International Harvester company, according to the annual report just issued.

The figures are the combined result of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, which handles the business in the United States, and the International Harvester Corporation, handling the foreign business. They compare with sales of \$135,438,104 in 1912 and \$108,033,596 in 1911, as reported by the old company.

Foreign sales, which are included in the total, were \$51,650,000, or a trifle more than in the preceding year.

The reports cover the first fiscal period since the voluntary separation of the International Harvester Company, which was accomplished in an endeavor to comply with its interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The statements of earnings of the separate companies are without comparisons other than the preliminary organization figures contained in the balance sheets. Hence it is necessary to combine the reports to ascertain a comparative result.

Figures of the Harvester Corporation and the New Jersey Company combined show that smaller profits were derived from a larger volume of business in 1913 than by the old company in 1912.

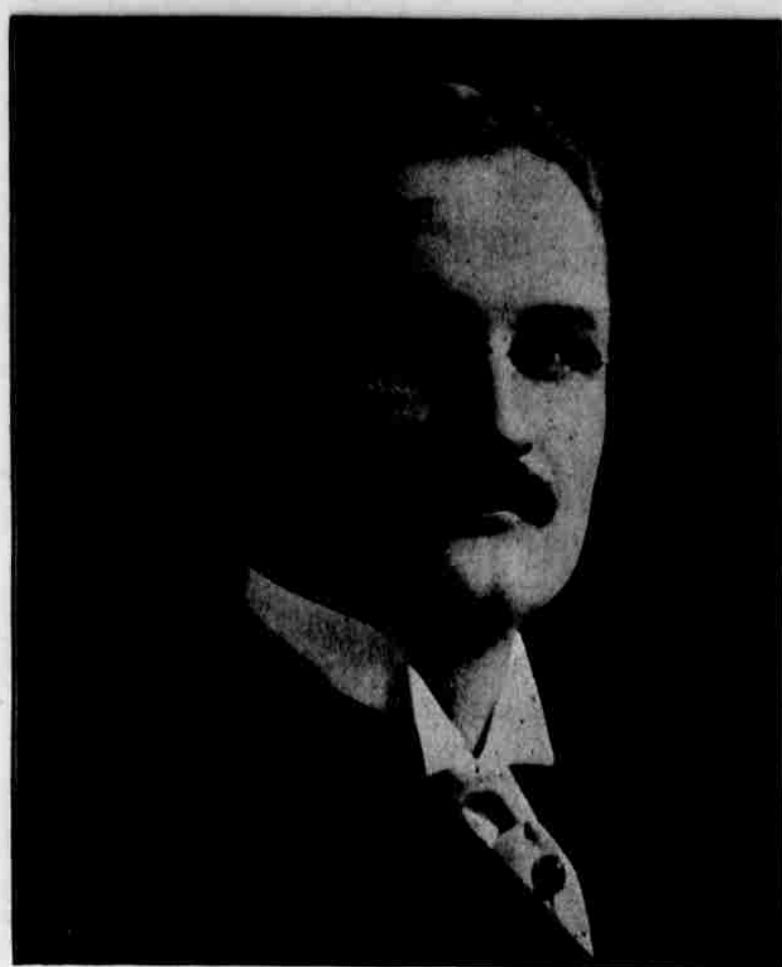
## FIRED FROM MISSOURI.

Washington, June 8.—The Supreme court today affirmed the decree of the Missouri Supreme court ousting the International Harvester Company of America from the state and fining it \$25,000 for violation of the state anti-trust law.

Mr. Townsend, in his report, particularly referred to the price paid to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. in the Harvester deal, declaring that "\$5,000,000 is a very high price for the simple service of suggesting to people how they can agree in a legitimate transaction. It is not unusual," he said, "in legitimate transactions, such as creating a trust, which can evade the laws. Doubtless if proceedings were instituted against the International Harvester Co., the manner of its defense will demonstrate that the fee was earned."

In explaining the purchase by the International of D. M. Osborne & Co. in 1908 for \$4,000,000, the Aultman, Miller & Co. for \$700,000, in the same year, the Minneapolis Harvester Co. for \$700,000 and the Keystone Co. for \$450,000, Investigator Townsend reported:

"The manner of these purchases and the use made of the property show the purpose of the International Harvester Co. Each of the purchases was made secretly, in the name of some of its directors or stockholders, who held the stock in trust for it. The Osborne and Keystone companies were both operated for some time ostensibly as independent and competing plants; the International Harvester Co. concealed its ownership. Why? Was it not because they were conscious that its disclosure would give adverse testimony



ISAAC N. POWELL,  
Probable Republican Candidate for Board of Review.

of their trust character and trust methods?  
"Bear in mind that in all of these instances, all patent rights were acquired and are still retained by the International Harvester Co."

## EAGLETS.

Aleck McCormick will run as a Progressive for re-election as President of the County Board.

Pete Bartsen has not decided whether he will run for the County Board again.

William C. Hartway of Evanston, who made such a fine record as County Commissioner, is being urged by his friends to run for Clerk of the Appellate Court.

Alderman Tom Nash has made a good record in the Council.

Postmaster Childs of the Evanston, Illinois, post office, is one of the very best postmasters in the United States. He has been postmaster at Evanston for more than a generation, with brief interruptions in his term of service. He has not only done much to build up an ideal postal service, but he has helped mightily to build up Evanston itself.

Judge John A. Mahoney is making a fine record in the Municipal Court.

Judge Joseph Sabath is a good Municipal magistrate.

John J. Geraghty stands well with everybody. He would make a good Congressman.

Benjamin F. Richardson, the able lawyer, is often mentioned for judicial honors.

Ernest J. Magerstadt would make a good State Treasurer.

Frank J. Hogan as a lawyer, a man and a Democrat, always makes good.

Thomas J. Webb of the Board of Review is always careful of the people's interests.

The Evanston Lodge of Elks was installed and eighty-five members from the north shore towns were initiated by officers of the Elks Lodge No. 4 of Chicago Monday afternoon in the Evanston Woman's Club.

After the ceremony the Chicagoans in twenty-one automobiles were escorted through several north shore towns and on returning at 7 o'clock were served with supper in the clubhouse.

The Chicagoans were escorted to the southern boundary of Evanston by

motorcycle policemen and there they were met by the Evanston Lodge of Elks, headed by Mayor James Russell Smart, and were taken to the clubhouse.

Alderman Victor J. Shaeffer of the Twenty-second ward is a valuable member of the City Council for the public.

Theodore Oehne, who is frequently talked of for City Treasurer by his thousands of friends, would be elected beyond any doubt if he ran for that office.

James S. McInerney, the popular city prosecuting attorney, would make a good clerk of the Appellate court. He is a candidate for the position.

Judge M. L. McKinley is making a splendid record on the Superior court bench.

Alderman Henry L. Fick is always at the front in every movement for the betterment of conditions on the southwest side.

Millard F. Dunlap of Jacksonville, is favored by many Democrats for State Treasurer. He is certainly competent and responsible, as he is one of the best known bankers in the state.

The Democrats could not name a better lawyer or more popular man for Probate Judge than John J. Coburn.

Judge John P. McGorty continues to gain the approbation of everybody for his work in the Circuit court.

Judge Joseph S. LaBuy has made a grand record as judge of the Municipal court.

William Hale Thompson is coming to the front rapidly in the mayoralty fight.

Alderman Thomas D. Nash has made a great record in the city council.

The McLaughlin Building Material Co. has moved to its new office, 324 National Life Building, 29 South La Salle street.

The Eighteenth ward needs a new deal in the City Council.

Roger C. Sullivan is popular with all classes of Democrats because he is always on the square.

Henry Stuckart, who is a strong candidate for County Treasurer, has always filled every office to which he has been elected to the satisfaction of the people.

## In the PUBLIC EYE

## GIVES CREDIT TO GORGAS



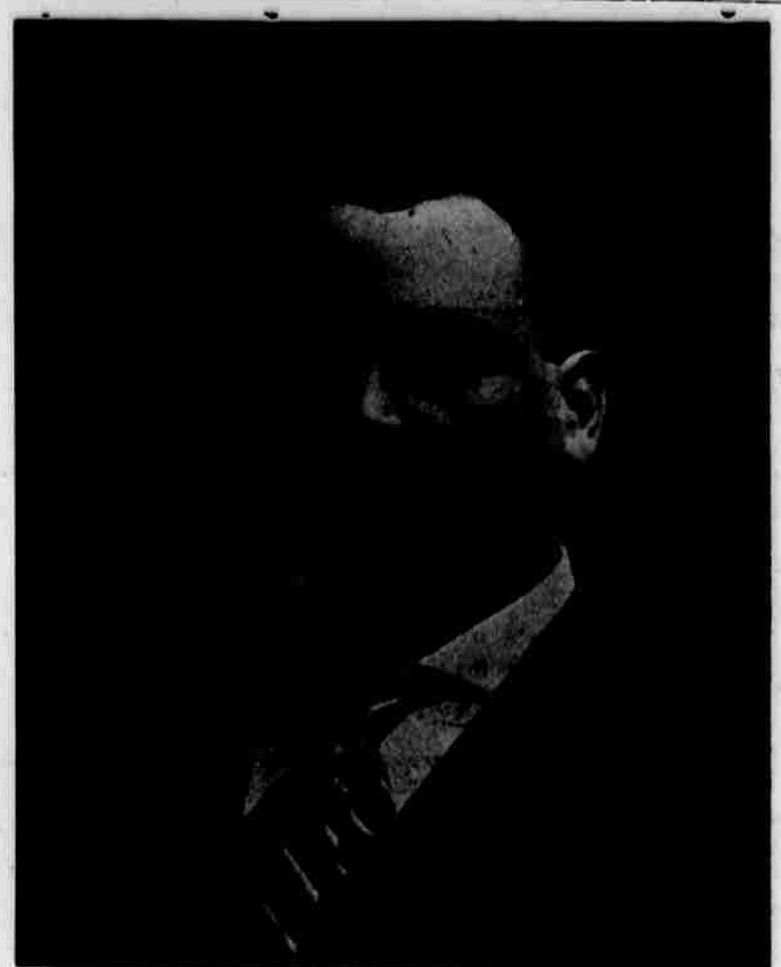
evidence of which is seen in the overfilled graves.

"The success of the American was not wholly due to his greater knowledge of engineering nor to his improved machinery; neither was it due to his ability to get into his hands large amounts of money, but to the victory over the humble mosquito. The strength of this tiny enemy the French neglected to appreciate. This, then, was the cause of their ignominious defeat in the work."

"The Panama canal is one of the greatest engineering undertakings in the history of the world. There can be no question of that. I fully appreciate the difficulties, but far more do I realize that it was a big construction job."

"America will get all the credit perhaps for completing the Panama canal, but in giving praise where it is due, the work of the French engineers and those engaged in the early digging of the canal ought not to be overlooked," remarked Henri Gorgas of Paris, an engineer, recently. "The French overlooked the most important requisite in the Panama canal zone—that of proper sanitation. Had our engineers been supported in their work by a Colonel Gorgas, the American nation might not have had the opportunity to buy the canal."

"I think it only justice that some tribute be paid the French for their share in this great project. It is true they failed, but not through lack of funds, as is proved by the beautiful palace, the magnificent gardens, and the record of sumptuous living of the officials. Neither was failure due to the unwillingness of the French peasantry to contribute to their brawn,



GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,  
Probable Republican Candidate for Sheriff.

## EAGLETS.

Isaac N. Powell would make an ideal member of the Board of Review.

Patrick H. O'Donnell, the able lawyer and eloquent orator, is often mentioned for the bench by his many friends.

Ambrose A. Worsley, good lawyer and Democratic war horse, would make a great judge of the Municipal court.

George Bruce, chief clerk in the municipal court who is very popular in the 35th ward, will probably be nominated and elected representative from the 23rd district.

Judge Joseph Sabath is making a splendid record on the Municipal bench. His decisions are always just, merciful and full of common sense.

Why doesn't the government get after the Harvester Trust?  
Is it because there is too much money behind it?

Is it because its political contributions have been very large?  
Is it the policy of the government to harass small offenders and let big ones escape?

The people expected the Democratic party to do something with this trust. What is the matter with the Department of Justice?

Who has tied its hands in the matter of the Harvester Trust?

From all over the country we hear the question: "What mysterious influence has always prevented Uncle Sam from getting after the Harvester Trust?" We are informed that a binder which costs \$25 to make is sold for \$120. A mower which costs \$20 is sold for \$42. A corn harvester which costs \$65 is sold for \$150. A corn shredder which costs \$75 is sold to \$235. That is the way the farmers are "cinched." Such prices are due to monopoly.

Many a farmer first learned that a change was in progress when he needed some small part to replace one broken in his well-preserved Champion or Osborne or Buckeye or Adirondack or Milwaukee or Walter A. Wood reaper or mower and found that the parts no longer were on sale. Why is it that he finds now only two makes to choose between in the majority of communities—the McCormick and the Deering?

The trust makes the plows and the harrows with which the soil is prepared. It makes the seeders and the drills. It makes the mowers, the hay rakes, the corn cutters and implements used to produce almost all the nine thousand million dollars' worth of farm and agricultural wealth each year.

In 1902 there was keen competition among the various manufacturers, the most powerful being the McCormick Harvester Machine Company, con-

trolled by John D. Rockefeller, whose daughter married a McCormick.

George W. Perkins, then partner of J. P. Morgan, enlisted the interest of Cyrus H. McCormick, who obtained a \$1,000,000 option on the plant of the Milwaukee Harvester Co. Then he and Perkins held a conference with the other big makers, the Deering, the Joneses and the Gleasons, and the International Harvester Co. was formed.

The capital was \$120,000,000, about \$15,000,000 in excess of the very generous valuation put upon the various plants by their owners, \$5,000,000 being a bonus for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Immediately after the merger the International Harvester Co., the trust, acquired by purchase four of its principal competitors—D. M. Osborne & Co., for \$4,000,000, Aultman, Miller & Co., for \$700,000, The Minneapolis Harvester Co., for \$700,000 and the Keystone Co., for \$450,000.

The plants of the Minneapolis company, manufacturing the Minnie harvester, and of Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturing the Buckeye, were at once shut down, the two plants having been bought for \$1,400,000 perhaps to destroy them.

In less than one year from the establishment of the trust, it controlled more than 90 per cent of the total harvester business of the United States.

The harvester trust enjoys various privileges from the steel trust, both being under the control of Morgan interests. The harvester trust gets money from the Morgan banks in New York at 3 or 4 per cent and loans it to farmers, by selling machines on credit with an interest rate of 6 to 10 per cent.

Women can vote for the following officers to be elected next November: Trustees University of Illinois. Clerk of the Appellate court. Two members board of assessors. Member board of review. Three sanitary trustees. Ten judges of the Municipal court. Women cannot vote for the following officers to be elected next November: County Treasurer. State treasurer. Superintendent of public instruction.

Clerk of Supreme court. United States senator. Representatives in Congress, two at large and one from each district. State senators. State representatives. Sheriff. County clerk. County judge. Clerk, Probate court. Clerk, Criminal court. County superintendent of schools. President, county board. County commissioners.

"Thomas F. Scully, for County Judge" is the legend on many buttons worn in Chicago.

## BRIGADIER GENERAL SHARPE'S BIG JOB

More armies have been destroyed by starvation than by battles. The duke of Wellington once said that he did not consider himself much of a general, but that he prided himself on being a first-class commissary officer. "Many can lead troops," he remarked; "I can feed them."

The big job of feeding Uncle Sam's fighting men is in the hands of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commissary general of the United States army.

In war there is unavoidable waste of food supplies, and for this reason it is necessary to furnish much more than is actually eaten. American soldiers in the field waste quite as much as they eat. The waste of our troops in the Philippines fed half of Aguinaldo's insurgents in a way that surpassed their wildest dreams of luxury.

The quantity of stores required for one day's subsistence of half a million men in the field is: Hard bread, 500,000 pounds; bacon, 262,500 pounds; sugar, 100,000 pounds; desiccated vegetables (potatoes and onions), 87,500 pounds; coffee (roasted and ground), 40,000 pounds; beans, 75,000 pounds; tomatoes, 50,000; jam, 33,750 pounds; vinegar, 4,460 gallons; salt, 20,000 pounds; pepper, 1,350 pounds. These supplies have a total net weight of about 1,300,000 pounds, and to transport them requires 50 freight cars of 40,000 pounds capacity, or 214 army wagons.

Of course, this dietary may be varied by the substitution of equivalents, such as canned meat or fresh beef when procurable, for bacon. It goes without saying that fresh vegetables and fresh beef cannot be supplied to an army in the field unless procurable from the local resources of the country in which the troops are operating.

Leaving such local resources for a moment out of the question, the business of obtaining supplies is simple enough. Officers of the subsistence corps either purchase them in open market or invite bids for supplies, which on acceptance are forwarded by the government to the main supply depots.

## ALFONSO'S PRIVATE BARBER



An undersecretary of the Spanish legation told at a dinner party a little story about the king of Spain, according to the Rehoboth Sunday Herald. "King Alfonso," he began, "is fond of taking motor trips incog. He motored recently through a wild region of Castile. He put up with his modest entourage at a more than modest inn."

"I am sure," he said, laughing, "that they won't know me here!"

"Well, they did not know him there. They treated him like an ordinary traveler. So much so, in fact, that when he went to shave the next morning he found there was no mirror in his room. So he went down into the inn yard in his shirt sleeves and there a chambermaid brought him a broken piece of mirror, which he set up beside the well and proceeded to lather cheeks and chin.

"The girl stood chatting with him. Finally she said in an odd voice: 'You are not just an ordinary

traveler, are you?"

"Why do you ask me that?" laughed the king. "I don't know," said the maid. "But there's something about you—perhaps you belong to the royal court at Madrid?"

"Yes, I do," he answered. "Perhaps you work for his majesty himself?"

"Yes, I do."

"And what do you do for him?" asked the pretty chambermaid. "Oh, lots of things," the king replied. "I'm shaving him just now."

## LOVE WINS KAISER'S SON

German nobility, society and officialdom are astonished at the announcement that Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of Kaiser Wilhelm, is to marry Countess Ina Marie, daughter of Count Hessewitz of Mecklenburg.

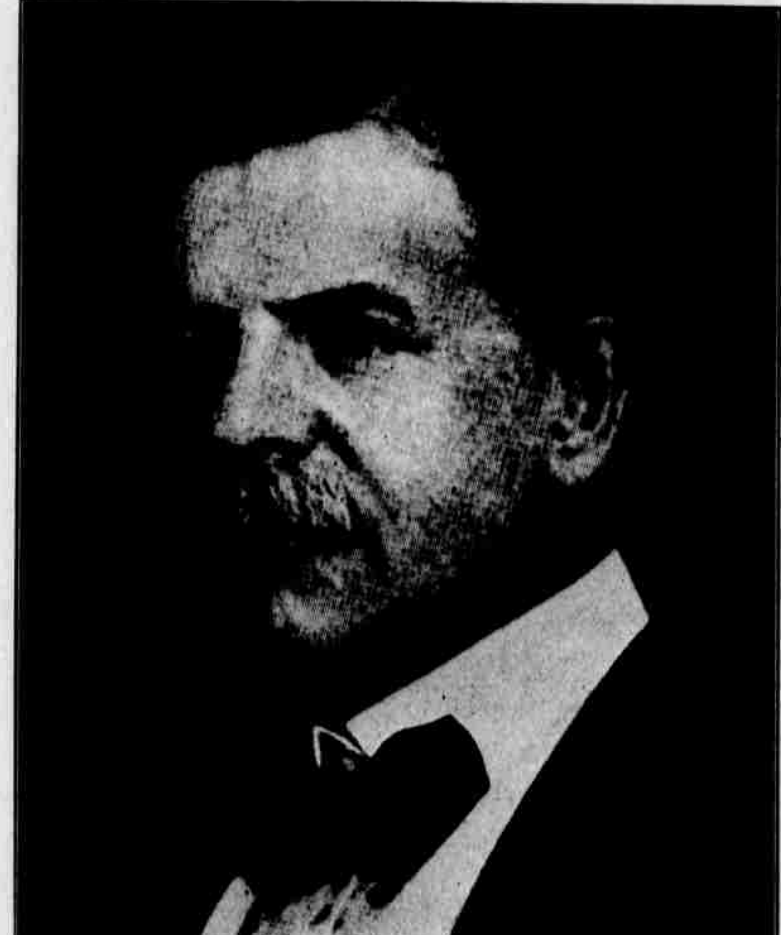
It is the first instance on record where a man of the reigning branch of the Hohenzollerns has been organically engaged to wed. While the young countess is a woman of rank, she is not of royal blood.

It is assumed that the emperor, who consented to the engagement, will confer a higher rank in the nobility on the young countess. The emperor's consent is said to have been granted owing to the lack of an available German princess and to his aversion to foreign marriage for his son. The countess met the prince while she was a lady in waiting to Empress Augusta Victoria.

By flatly announcing his intention to marry the girl of his choice, regardless of Hohenzollern precedent and family tradition, Prince Oscar won the instant admiration of the German public. The revelation of the romance was a sweet morsel under the tongues of all Berliners.



FRED E. COYNE,  
Strong Republican Candidate for Congress, 6th District.



CYRUS H. MCCORMICK,  
President of the International Harvester Company, Referred to by the Honorable Mr. Perkins.